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WISCONSIN

Lib State Historical Soc

VOL. XIII, No. 29.

## FRISCO POLITICS

"LABOR MAYOR" SCHMITZ DESERTS  
ED BY OLD PARTIES

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Which He Is a Member—Capitalist  
Interests Well Cared For—The Freak  
"Socialists" New Antics.

(Special Correspondence, Daily and  
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Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the label opposite your name.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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# The Collapse of the Victorian Strike

(A Letter Box request in The Weekly People of July 11 for an account of the Victorian Railway Strike, has brought the following from the Australian comrade to whom it was addressed.)

The arrangements whereby the Victorian railway strike was brought to a sudden termination were not made with the knowledge and consent of the rank and file of the unions concerned. A conference was arranged between the strikers and the head of the State Railway Department; the strikers empowered their Executive Committee to act for them, and the E. C. in turn delegated its power to their chairman and secretary. These two officers had the unavoidable task of fighting for terms for the men in secret conclave with the Secretary for Railways (Bent) and several other members of the Victorian State Parliament.

Meanwhile the Government had introduced a bill in Parliament with the object of making it illegal for Government employees to strike. This bill, which

was to have been retrospective in its application, was credited with being the most despotic enactment ever proposed in Australia since the days of the convict settlement at Botany Bay. If the bill had become law, any Government servant who refused to work when ordered, for any cause, could be sent to jail; also could any person who incited a Government servant to cease work, or, had in his possession literature calculated to cause a strike.

The bill also provided that ANY PERSON could enter a private house and search for and seize literature, etc., of the above description.

Another provision was to the effect that any State servant who might strike, or had struck, should forfeit all claim to his pension at the termination of his service; said pension being simply unpaid wages which the Government undertook to hold in trust till the expiration of the workers' term of service.

Judging by the reception which this infamous measure received, when first read in the Lower House of Parliament during the heat of the strike, it apparently stood a good chance of being placed on the statute book had the Government

persevered with it.

Writing from memory, the terms agreed upon at the conference were to the effect that the men should surrender at once and sever their connection with the Trades Hall Councils, also to forego all legal claim to their pensions, leaving that matter entirely to the honesty and mercy of Bent! The Government on the other hand promised to drop the Strike Prevention Bill; not to victimize any of the men, but to deal with them in accordance with the ethics of "British fairplay," (perhaps you've heard of that smellif thing before), and to reinstate as many of them as there was room for, "after a proper enquiry."

Needless to say there was no room in the service for any man who had taken a leading part in the strike. Their payments to the Pension fund were also confiscated.

When the terms of the decision were announced to the men they could not believe it, and shouted "no surrender." But it was too true; the strike was lost. The few incompetent scabs whom the Department were able to secure during the strike were bribed with promises of extra high wages and long jobs;

both these promises were promptly broken when Bent no longer required their dishonorable services.

The writer of these brief outlines lives hundreds of miles from the scene of the strike, in another State, and is not possessed of full information on all points of the case, but it appears to him that the strikers made their great mistake in sending two men into the enemy's camp with authority to make terms on their behalf.

Like the Transvaal Republic, the unions were forced into such a position that their only alternative was to quietly accept annihilation or declare war in self defense. Bent had resolved that the strikers were their great mistake in sending two men into the enemy's camp with authority to make terms on their behalf.

When American workers read in the capitalist papers that the population is leaving Victoria for Canada and other places, and that the cause is "Socialistic legislation," and the "complete rule of labor in politics, which is driving capital and men out of the country" they can compare those statements with the manner in which labor is treated on the Government railways and draw their own conclusions.

Tintabar, N. S. W., Aug. 21.

## LAWRENCE STIRRED UP OVER THE ACTIVITY OF S. L. P. ORGANIZER CARROLL.

Press Circulates Fake Stories to Incite Hoodlums to Violence and Disorder—Scheme Nipped in the Bud, Though Labor Fakir Helped It Along.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Lawrence, Oct. 7.—We are beginning to get things stirred up here in Lawrence, as the following newspaper clippings and comments will show.

Tuesday evening we referred to Mayor Collins of Boston and the Ancient and Honorable's debauch. A few drunken Democrats objected.

After the meeting one of the cops stated that he had listened to speakers from Nova Scotia to California, but my talk was "fearful." He objected to an illustration of selling labor power, viz., the difference between a man going to sell labor power and the "days" going to sell bananas. The man with labor power, if he could not sell, would go to bed without any supper, but the man selling bananas could eat his bananas.

The crowd seemed to catch on, but the cop could not see it. Then his copishness began to advise me how to conduct our meeting. I might have had trouble with a trunk if the cop had not been there to run him out. I pointed out that that was the cop's duty.

"Well," said the officer, "he had as much right to talk as you."

"No, sir; he was drunk, and if you did your full duty you should have sent him to the station house."

"Well, I should have run you in. You were violating the law by putting up that platform and gathering a crowd," was the cop's rejoinder.

"Then that is twice you have neglected your duty," I answered. This answer closed the dialogue.

I told the comrades on the way home that the powers that be were getting uneasy at the way things were developing.

Imagine my surprise next morning to see the following headlines on two bulletin boards and the fake story following: "SOCIALISTIC ORATOR."

GREETED WITH EGGS

"Socialistic speakers are meeting with rough experiences in this city. Sunday afternoon Socialist orators were driven away from Appleton street and Tuesday evening a soap box orator was persuaded to discontinue his discourse by six eggs which had passed the age of honest usefulness. The Socialist Labor orator came from Haverhill Tuesday night and placed his soap box at the corner of Jackson and Essex streets and then litigated his gasoline lamp. After attending to these preliminaries the speaker, who had adornments on his lower chin, launched forth on a fierce arraignment of Mayor Collins of Boston in particular and the Democratic and Republican parties in general. Some of the auditors did not take kindly to the remarks and raised a protest. Suddenly a ripe egg was hurled from the outskirts of the crowd which surrounded the speaker, and it struck him with full force in the face. While the proclaimers of equal rights and equal ownership of everybody and everything was gasping for breath he was hit by five other specimens of overripe fruit and with a dismayed countenance descended from his lofty platform and sought a place of safety while the crowd quickly dispersed in order to escape anything that might happen."—Daily Eagle, October 7.

The same story appeared in the Daily American, with the following endorsement: "Kangaroo 'Socialist' Tepper."

"It was not the Socialist party, as stated in one newspaper, which had the rally Tuesday evening at Jackson and Essex streets," said F. Tepper. "It was the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Party did nothing whatever to do with the gathering."

The people who know me, when they met me on the street, began to express sympathy. They were surprised when I told them that the story was a fake which I would explain that evening.

Well, we set our platform up as usual, and after explaining how the press, pulpit and politicians were used to hold the workers in subject, I went on to show how the politicians who stood in the crowd each evening recognized the lashing and were getting; how the Kangaroo since my coming to town had deserted the corners on

which they held forth all summer; that the fake story of egg throwing was to incite hoodlums to do as suggested.

I had hardly finished these points when from the roof came five or six eggs (fresh eggs, happily). One struck the blackboard upon which I was illustrating. The crowd began to scatter to the farther side of the street.

I told the officers to mount the roof and locate the offenders; at the same time directing one of the comrades to go and notify the marshal. I informed the audience that we would hold a meeting on that corner if we had to make the city marshal sit on the roof to protect us.

At this the crowd began to cheer and return to the stand (this was about 20 minutes past 8). We continued our meeting until after 10 o'clock.

The newspapers came in for a scoring for their dirty work. I pointed out how a party could recruit rowdy house keepers and murderers like Dick Croker and cold-blooded assassins like Tillman; and asked the honest workingman seeing this if it was any wonder that Lawrence politicians would incite hoodlums to throw eggs?

When questions were called, a labor fakir by the name of McBride insisted that I was making the people discontented.

He was challenged to the platform to give his views on the question, and stated that if the workers had only bread and butter I was wrong to make them think they should have beefsteak.

"Get off the box," shouted one man. "You're the fellow that sold us out when you led the Washington strike."

"I knew I would get that," said the fakir, as he clambered down, amid shouts of "Give him a toothpick and a glass of water," etc.

I then pointed out how the doctor would locate disease in a man—"Make him discontented," if you please—in order to have him realize that something must be done if he desired life.

Drawing a circle on the board to represent the earth, I drew man in his savage state—without tools. He was not contented with that condition, but began to make tools, which proved he was a kicker from away back.

Then the fakir insisted that Jesus was a Socialist, and the Catholic Church advocated Socialism before I was born.

I showed his contention of Jesus being a Socialist was absurd. Collective ownership of individual tools such as existed in Jesus' time would never work. It was only possible to have collective ownership of collective, or social, tools under modern development. As to the Church advocating Socialism, I asked: "Does not Father O'Reilly, here in Lawrence, preach against Socialism?"

Reaching in my grip I pulled out a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, and read where the Pope warned the faithful against it, asking at the same time, "Who is right, this man or the Pope?"

The crowd began to cheer, and McBride said, "Oh, this is your gang all right." "Well, take me up and I'll face your gang," I replied. Again the laugh was on McBride.

He started an argument with the crowd. I showed him what he was working for to break up the meeting. Then the cop chimed in and I called him down. He came back shaking his club at me.

Things got hot. His brother joined him and started to talk right in front of the platform. They were promptly pointed out their duty was not to engage in a racking match, but to preserve order.

Things quieted down. The workers were told how by going to the ballot box they could settle accounts next election day, and by the applause that followed I believe many will do so.

The next morning the following account and editorial shows that the newspapers and politicians felt the lashing and are taking back water:

"MORE ANCIENT EGGS."

"A Socialist Labor speaker was the victim of rotten egg throwers again Wednesday night. The act was a repetition of Tuesday night's rowdiness."

"The Socialists anticipated a second attack and Wednesday night requested Sergeant Hayes to send an officer to the corner of Jackson and Essex streets before the speaker, W. H. Carroll, began his address.

"A speaker was ordered to go to the

## HANNA HYSTERICAL FEARFUL OF DEFEAT MARK SLANDERS THE SOCIALISTS.

Threatens the Working Class—Confounds Anarchy and Johnsonism With Socialism, and Predicts Shutdown If He Is Not Re-Elected.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

"He Is Disgusted."

"Editor of the Eagle: Dear Sir—I have read with considerable interest the accounts in your paper of the Socialist Labor meetings, which were interrupted by a fusillade of rotten eggs. I want to say right here that such actions are disgraceful and that those responsible can only be classed as hoodlums. I am a Democrat, have always voted the Democratic ticket and have no use for any anarchist theories. Nevertheless I believe in fair play for all and if people want to gather on a street corner and listen to the very brand of oratory that is generally dispensed I believe in permitting them to do so and they should be spared any of the insults such as they have received. Hoping to see this given space in your paper, I am, sincerely yours,"

"Lawrence, Oct. 8. A Democrat."

" Didn't See Eggs Tuesday Night."

"Editor of the Eagle: Dear Sir—The report in your paper yesterday morning to the effect that a Socialist speaker was pelted with eggs Tuesday evening at the corner of Jackson and Essex streets was absolutely false. I spoke on that corner Tuesday evening, and while I did refer to Patrick Collins, mayor of Boston, there was no disturbance except the occasional "drunk" who would interrupt. Such fake stories, I believe, are the inspiration of the Democratic and Republican politicians, and if the statement reported in the Lawrence Sun, made by F. Tepper, is correct it connects the "Socialist" party as in doting such methods. As pointed out at our meeting last evening, such fake stories incite that hoodlum element, upon which the capitalist class and their supporters depend, as was exemplified by the throwing of perhaps four or five 'fresh' eggs from the roof of an adjoining building last evening. I did not send for the police before beginning my address last evening, as reported in your paper this morning. It was after I had been speaking for some time that the eggs were thrown and after which I sent one of our members to the police station to notify the marshal. The workingmen of Lawrence have the right to assemble on the streets and discuss their grievances without being interfered with, and the Socialist Labor party purposes to see that they are protected in that right. Trusting that you will give this letter as much space as was used for the fake story, I remain respectfully, W. H. Carroll."

State Organiser, S. L. P.

"Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 8, 1903."

"We held a good meeting in City Hall last evening. A comrade of Lynn made an admirable address. The crowd was small, owing to the threatening weather, perhaps 125 persons."

"We will hold another meeting Saturday evening on Jackson street. Fraternally, W. H. Carroll."

### RENSSELAER TICKET.

Nominated by Convention, Which Endorses Party Constitution.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rensselaer, N. Y., has held its city convention. Henry Strasius acted as chairman, and Louis F. Abrutz as secretary. After the nomination of a full ticket a motion was made and carried that the convention endorse the constitution of the Party.

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For City Treasurer  
JOHN BLEECKER  
For City Judge,  
JEFFREY G. GRANNELL

For Supervisor—First District  
JOHN V. WARD

For Supervisor—Second District,  
PHILIP HAM

For Supervisor—Third District,  
JAMES R. GEARY

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PHILIP HAM

For Supervisor—Third District,  
JAMES R. GEARY

L. F. Abrutz, Secy.

THE TICKET.

For Mayor,  
HENRY STRASIUS,

For City Treasurer  
JOHN BLEECKER

For City Judge,  
JEFFREY G. GRANNELL

For Supervisor—First District  
JOHN V. WARD

For Supervisor—Second District,  
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# WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST REBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.  
Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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## PART II.

## WOMAN IN THE PRESENT —Continued.

All this notwithstanding, capitalism proceeds on its course: it can be no other than it is. By means of the forms that its course dictates, it throws all the laws of capitalist economics overboard. "Free competition," the Alpha and Omega of bourgeois society, is to bring the fitful to the top of the enterprises; but the stock corporation removes all individuality, and places the crown upon that combination that has the longest purse and the strongest grip. The syndicates, Trusts and rings carry the point still further. Whole branches of industry are monopolized; the individual capitalist becomes but a pliant link in a chain, held by a capitalist committee. *A handful of monopolists set themselves up as lords of the world and dictate to it the price of goods, to the workingmen their wages and conditions of life.*

The whole course of this development brings out how utterly superfluous the individual capitalist has become, and that production, conducted upon a national and international scale, is the goal toward which society steers—with this difference, that, in the end, this organized production will redound to the benefit, not of a class, but of the collectivity.

The economic revolution just sketched, and which is driving bourgeois society with great swiftness to its apogee, becomes more pointed from year to year. While Europe finds itself pressed more and more in its foreign markets, and finally on its own territory, by the competition of the United States, latterly enemies have risen in the East also, rendering still more critical the plight of Europe, and at the same time threatening the United States also. This danger proceeds from the progress of English India toward becoming a great agricultural and industrial State—a progress that, in the first place, looks to the meeting of the wants of India's own two hundred million strong population, and, in the second place, develops into a mortal enemy of English and German industry in particular. And still another industrial State is beginning to rise in the East—Japan. According to the "Kreuzzeitung" of February 20, 1893, "during the last ten years, Japan has imported from Europe the best perfected machinery for setting up industrial plants, especially in cotton spinning. In 1886, she had only 35,000 spindles; now she has over 300,000. In 1889, Japan imported 31 million pounds of raw cotton; in 1891, she imported 67 million. She is steadily decreasing her importations of manufactured articles, and increasing her importations of raw material, which she then transports in the shape of manufactures. During the last year Hongkong, a European colony, bought over two million marks of Japanese cotton goods. The Japanese are providing their own markets with goods that formerly were imported from Europe and the United States. They are also exporting to Oriental markets, that were formerly provided from western sources. They are exporting matches and soap; they are manufacturing clothing, felt hats and hosiery; they have glass-blowing establishments, breweries, tanneries, tan-yards and rope-walks."

The further expansion of Japan's industry steadily reduces importations from Europe and the United States, and simultaneously places it in condition to turn up in the world's market as a competitor. Should China also, as a result of the Japanese-Chinese war, be compelled to open her immense territory to European culture, then, in view of the great adaptability and marvelous unpretentiousness of the Chinese workingman, another competitive power will have risen, more dangerous than any that the world's market has yet had to reckon with. Truly, the future of bourgeois society is threatened from all sides with grave dangers, and there is no way to escape them.

Thus the crisis becomes permanent and international. It is a result of all the markets being overstocked with goods. And yet, still more could be produced; but the large majority of people suffer want in the necessities of life because they have no income wherewith to satisfy their wants by purchase. They lack clothing, underwear, furniture, homes, food for the body and mind, and means of enjoyment, all of which they could consume in large quantities. But all that does not exist to them. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen are even thrown upon the sidewalk, and rendered wholly unable to consume because their labor-power has become "superfluous" to the capitalists. Is it not obvious that our social system suffers of serious ailments? How could there be any "over-production" when there is no lack of capacity to consume, i.e., of wants that crave satisfaction? Obviously, it is not production, but of itself, that breeds these unshakable conditions and contradictions: *it is the system under which production is carried on, and the product is distributed.*

In human society, all its members are bound to one another by a thousand threads; and these threads are all the more numerous in proportion to a people's grade of culture. If disturbances set in, they are felt by all. Disturbances in production affect distribution and consumption; and vice versa. The feature of capitalist production is the concentration of property into ever fewer hands and into ever larger establishments. In distribution, on the contrary, an opposite current is noticeable. Whoever, due to the destructive effect of competition, is stricken from the list of independent producers, seeks, in nine cases out of ten, to squeeze himself as a dealer between the producer and the consumer, and thus to earn his livelihood.

Hence the striking phenomenon of the increase of the middlemen—dealers, shopkeepers, hucksters, commissioners, brokers, agents, saloon-keepers, etc. Most of these, among whom women are strongly represented, lead a life of worries and a needy existence. Many are compelled, in order to keep their heads above water, to speculate upon the lowest passions of man and to promote them in all manner of ways. Hence the marvelous swing of the most repulsive advertisements, particularly in all matters the object of which is the gratification of sexual pleasures.

It is undeniable, and, viewed from a higher viewpoint, it is also cheering, that the current for a greater enjoyment of life runs deep in modern society. Man begins to understand that, in order to be human, a life worthy of human beings is requisite, and the feeling is expressed in such form as corresponds with the respective conceptions of the enjoyment of life. As far as the distribution of its wealth is concerned, society has become much more aristocratic than at any previous period. Between the richest and the poorest, the chasm is wider to-day than ever before. On the other hand, with regard to its ideas and laws, society has become more democratic. Hence the masses strive after greater equality; and, seeing that in their ignorance they know not yet the path by which to attain their wishes, they seek equality in the imitation of the upper classes by furnishing themselves with whatever pleasures are within their reach. All possible artificial means are resorted to in order to exploit this tendency; the consequences are often serious. The gratification of a justified desire thus leads in a number of cases to wrong paths, often to crime; and society intervenes in its own way, without thereby improving matters in the least.

Professor Adolf Wagner expresses the same thought in his first revised edition of his "Lehrbuch der politischen Ökonomie." He says: "The social question is the consciousness gained by the people of the contradiction between the economic development and the social principle of freedom and equality, that hovers over their minds as the ideal, and is realized in political life."

The increasing mass of the middlemen draws many evils in its wake. Although this class toils ardently and works under the load of heavy cares, the majority are parasites, they are unproductively active, and they live upon the labors of others, just the same as the capitalist class. Higher prices is the inevitable consequence of this industry. Food and other goods rise in price in such manner that they often cost twice or many times as much as the producer received for them.<sup>11</sup> If it is thought unadvisable or impossible to materially raise the price of the goods, lest consumption decline, they are artificially deteriorated, and recourse is had to adulteration of food, and to false weights and measures, in order to make the requisite profits. The chemist Chevalier reports that he knows, among the several adulterations of food, 32 for coffee, 30 for wine, 28 for chocolate, 24 for meal, 23 for brandy, 20 for bread, 19 for milk, 10 for butter, 9 for olive oil, 6 for sugar, etc. The Chamber of Commerce of Wesel reported in 1870 that an extensive system of swindle was practiced in the shop in the sale of ready-weighed articles: for 1 pound, 24 or 26 pennyweights were given, and in that way twice as much was gained than the difference in the price. Workingmen and small traders who get their goods on credit and who must, accordingly, submit, even when the fraud is obvious, fare worst of all. Grave abuses are also perpetrated in bakeries. Swindling and cheating are inseparable from our modern conditions, and certain government institutions, such as high indirect taxes, are direct incentives thereto. The laws against the adulteration of food after matters but little. The struggle for existence compels the swindlers to resort to ever shrewder means, nor is there any thorough and strict inspection. Leading and influential circles of our ruling classes are even interested in the system of swindle. Under the pretext that, in order to discover adulterations a more comprehensive and more expensive administrative apparatus is required, and that "legitimate business" would suffer thereby, almost all inspection, worthy of the name, is lamed. If, however, laws and measures of inspection do actually intervene, they affect a considerable rise in the price of the unadulterated products, seeing that the lower price was made possible only by adulteration.

With the view of avoiding these evils of trade, evils that, as ever and everywhere, are hardest on the masses, "Consumers' Associations" have been set up. In Germany, the "Consumers' Association" plan, especially among the military and civil service employees, reaches such a point that numerous business houses have been ruined, and many are not far from the same fate. These Associations demonstrate the superfluousness of trade in a differently organized society.<sup>12</sup> In that consists their principal merit. The material advantages are not great for the members; neither are the facilities that they offer enough to enable the members to discover any material improvement in their condition. Not infrequently is their administration poor, and the members must pay for it. In the hands of capitalist, these Associations even become an additional means to chain the workingman to the factory, and they are used as weapons to depress wages. The founding of these "Consumers' Associations" is, however, a symptom that the evils of trade and at least the superfluousness of the middlemen have been realized in wide circles. Society will reach that point of organization at which trade becomes wholly superfluous; the product will reach the consumer without the intervention of any middlemen other than those who attend to its transportation from place to place, and who are in the service of society. A natural demand, that flows from the collective procurement of food, is its collective preparation for the table upon a large scale, whereby a further and enormous saving would be made of energy, space, material and all manner of expenditures.

The economic revolution in industry and transportation has spread to agriculture also, and in no slight degree. Commercial and industrial crises are felt in the country as well. Many relatives of families located in the country are partially or even wholly engaged in industrial establishments in cities, and this sort of occupation is becoming more and more common because the large farmers find it convenient to convert on their own farms a considerable portion of their produce. They thereby save the high cost of transporting the raw product—potatoes that are used for spirits, beets for sugar, grain for flour or brandy or beer. Furthermore, they have on their own farms cheaper and more willing labor than can be got in the city, or in industrial districts. Factories and rent are considerably cheaper, taxes and licenses lower, seeing that, to a certain extent, the landed proprietors are themselves lawgivers and law officers: from their midst numerous representatives are sent to the Reichstag: not infrequently they also control the local administration and the police department. These are ample reasons for the phenomenon of increasing numbers of funnel-pipes in the country. Agriculture and industry step into ever closer interrelation with each other—an advantage that accrues mainly to the large landed estates.

The point of capitalist development reached in Germany also by agriculture has partially called for conditions similar to those found in England and the United States. As with the small and middle class industries, so likewise with the small and middle class farms, they are swallowed up by the large. A number of circumstances render the life of the small and middle class farmer ever harder, and ripen him for absorption by the large fellow.

No longer do the one-time conditions, as they were still known a few decades ago, prevail in the country. Modern culture now pervades the country in the remotest corners. Contrary to its own purpose, military exercises a certain revolutionary influence. The enormous increase of the standing army weighs, in so far as the blood-tax is concerned, heaviest of all upon the country districts. The degeneration of industrial and city life compels the drawing of by far the larger portion of soldiers from the rural population. When the farmer's son, the day laborer, or the servant returns after two or three years from the atmosphere of the city and the barracks, an atmosphere not exactly impregnated with high moral principles—when he returns as the carrier and spreader of venereal diseases, he has also become acquainted with a mass of new views and wants whose gratification he is not inclined to discontinue. Accordingly, he makes larger demands upon life, and wants higher wages; his frugality of old went to pieces in the city. Transportation, ever more extended and improved, also contributes toward the increase of wants in the country. Through intercourse with the city, the rustic becomes acquainted with the world from an entirely new and more seductive side: he is seized with new ideas; he learns of the wants of civilization, hitherto unknown to him. All that renders him discontented with his lot. On top of that, the increasing demands of the State, the province, the municipality hit both farmer and farmhand, and make them still more rebellious.

True enough, many farm products have greatly risen in value during this period, but not in even measure with the taxes and the cost of living. On the other hand, transmarine competition in food materially contributes toward reducing prices: this reduces incomes: the same can be counterbalanced only by improved management: and nine-tenths of the farmers lack the means thereto. Moreover, the farmer does not get for his product the price paid by the city: he has to deal with the middlemen: and these hold him in their clutches. The broker or dealer, who at given seasons transverses the country and, as a rule, himself sells to other middlemen, wants to make his profits: the gathering of many small quantities gives him much more trouble: than a large invoice from a single large holder: the small farmer receives, as a consequence, less for his goods than the large farmer. Moreover, the quality of the products from the small farmer is inferior: the primitive methods that are there generally pursued have that effect: and that again compels the small farmer to submit to lower prices. Again, the farm owner or tenant can often not afford to wait until the price of his goods rises. He has payments to meet—rent, interest, taxes; he has loans to cancel and debts to settle with the broker and his hands. These liabilities are due on fixed dates: he must sell however unfavorable the moment.

In order to improve his land, to provide for co-heirs, children, etc., the farmer has contracted a mortgage: he has no choice of creditor: thus his plight is rendered all the worse. High interest and stated payments of arrears give him hard blows. An unfavorable crop, or a false calculation on the proper crop, for which he expected a high price, carry him to the very brink of ruin. Often the purchaser of the crop and the

mortgagee are one and the same person. The farmers of whole villages and districts thus find themselves at the mercy of a few creditors. The farmers of hops, wine and tobacco in Southern Germany; the truck farmers on the Rhine; the small farmers in Central Germany—all are in that plight. The mortgagee sucks them dry; he leaves them apparent owners of a field, that, in point of fact, is theirs no longer. The capitalist vampire often finds it more profitable to farm in this way than, by seizing the land itself and selling it, or himself doing the farming. Thus many thousand farmers are carried on the registers as proprietors, who, in fact, are no longer such. Thus, again, many a large farmer—unskilled in his trade, or visited by misfortune, or who came into possession under unfavorable circumstances—also falls a prey to the executioner's axe of the capitalist. The capitalist becomes lord of the land; with the view of making double gains he goes into the business of "butchering estates;" he parcels out the domain because he can thereby get a larger price than if he sold it in lump: then also he has better prospects of plying his usurious trade if the proprietors are many and small holders. It is well known that city houses with many small apartments yield the largest rent. A number of small holders join and buy a portion of the parcelled-out estate: the capitalist benefactor is ready at hand to pass larger tracts over to them on a small cash payment, securing the rest by mortgage bearing good interest. This is the milk in the coconut. If the small holder has luck and he succeeds, by utmost exertion, to extract a tolerable sum from the land, or to obtain an exceptionally cheap loan, then he can save himself; otherwise he fares as shown above.

If a few heads of cattle die on the hands of the farm-owner or tenant, a serious misfortune has befallen him; if he has a daughter who marries her outfit augments his debts, besides his losing a cheap labor-power; if a son marries, the youngster wants a piece of land or its equivalent in money. Often this farmer must neglect necessary improvements: if his cattle and household do not furnish him with sufficient manure—a not unusual circumstance—then the yield of the farm declines, because its owner cannot buy fertilizers: often he lacks the means to obtain better seed. The profitable application of machinery is denied him: a rotation of crops, in keeping with the chemical composition of his farm, is often not to be thought of. As little can he turn to profit the advantages that science and experience offer him in the conduct of his domestic animals: the want of proper food, the want of proper stabling and attention, the want of all other means and appliances prevent him. Innumerable, accordingly, are the causes that bear down upon the small and middle class farmer, drive him into debt, and his head into the noose of the capitalist or the large holder.

The large landholders are generally intent upon buying up the small holdings, and thereby "rounding up" their estates. The large capitalist magnates have a predilection for investments in land, this being the safest form of property, one, moreover, that, with an increasing population, rises in value without effort on the part of the owners. England furnishes the most striking instance of this particular increase of value. Although due to international competition in agricultural products and cattle-raising, the yield of the land decreased during the last decades, nevertheless, seeing that in Scotland two million acres were converted into hunting grounds, that in Ireland four million acres lie almost waste, that in England the area of agriculture declined from 10,153,900 acres in 1831, to 15,051,005 in 1880, a loss of 3,484,355 acres, which have been converted into meadow lands, tent increased considerably. The aggregate rent from country estates amounted, in pounds sterling, to:

Countries.	1857.	1875.	1880.	Increase.
England and Wales	41,177,200	50,125,000	52,170,351	11,002,181
Scotland	5,832,000	7,493,000	7,776,919	1,844,019
Ireland	8,747,000	9,293,000	10,543,000	1,706,700
Total	55,856,000	68,811,000	70,300,000	14,644,000

Accordingly, an increase of 26.2 per cent. within 23 years, and that without any effort on the part of the owners. Although, since 1880, due to the ever sharper international competition in food, the agricultural conditions of England and Ireland have hardly improved, the large English landlords have not yet ventured upon such large demands upon the population as have the continental, the German large landlords in particular. England knows no agricultural tariffs; and the demand for a minimum price, fixed by government, of such nature that they have been styled "price raisers" and as the large landlords of the East Elbe region together with their train-bands in the German Reichstag are insisting on at the cost of the propertyless classes, would raise in England a storm of indignation.

According to the agricultural statistics gathered in Germany on June 2, 1882, the farms fell into the following categories according to size:

Area.	Farms.	Percentage of Total Farms.
Under 1 hectare	2,323,310	44.03
1 to 5 hectares	1,719,922	32.54
5 to 10 hectares	554,174	10.50
10 to 20 hectares	372,431	7.06
20 to 50 hectares	239,887	4.50
50 to 100 hectares	41,623	0.80
100 to 200 hectares	11,033	0.21
200 to 500 hectares	9,814	0.18
500 to 1,000 hectares	3,629	0.07
1,000 hectares	515	0.01
Total	5,270,344	100.00

According to Koppe, a minimum of 6 hectares are requisite in Northern Germany for a farmer's family to barely beat itself through; in order to live in tolerable circumstances, 15 to 20 hectares are requisite. In the fertile districts of Southern Germany, 3 to 4 hectares are considered good ground to support a peasant family on. This minimum is reached in Germany by not four million farms, and only about 6 per cent. of the farmers have holdings large enough to enable them to get along in comfort. Not less than 3,222,270 farmers conduct industrial or commercial pursuits besides agriculture. It is a characteristic feature of the lands under cultivation that the farms of less than 50 hectares—5,200,000 in all—contained only 3,747,677 hectares of grain lands, whereas the farms of more than 50 hectares—60,000 in round figures—contained 9,636,246 hectares. One and a quarter per cent. of the farms contained 2½ times more grain land than the other 98% per cent. put together.

And yet the picture presented by these statistics falls by far short of the reality. It has not been ascertained among how many owners these 5,270,344 farms are divided. The number of owners is far smaller than that of the farms themselves: many are the owners of dozens of farms; it is in the instance of large farms, in particular, that many are held by one proprietor. A knowledge of the concentration of land is of the highest socio-political importance, yet on this point the agricultural statistics of 1882 leave us greatly in the lurch. A few facts are, nevertheless, ascertained from other sources, and they give an approximate picture of the reality. The percentages of large landed property—over 100 hectares—to the aggregate agricultural property was as follows:

Provinces.	Percentage.	Provinces.	Percentage.
Pomerania	64.87	Brandenburg	42.60
Posen	61.22	Silesia	42.14
West Prussia	54.41	Saxony	30.89
East Prussia	41.79	Silesia-Holstein	18.03

According to the memorial of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, published in the bulletin of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics, the number of middle class farms sank, from 334,610 with 35,260,084 acres, in 1816, to 344,737 with 33,498,433 acres, in 1850. The number of these farms had, accordingly, decreased within that period by 9,873, and peasant property had been wiped out to the volume of 1,711,641 acres. The inquiry extended only to the provinces of Prussia, Posen (from 1823 on), Pomerania, exclusive of Stralsund; Brandenburg, Saxony, Silesia, and Westphalia.

What disappears as peasant property

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	35,564
In 1900.....	34,191
<b>IN 1902.....</b>	<b>53,617</b>

## "PATRIOTIC NEIGHBORS."

Patriotism has been defined as the last refuge of the scamp. Our days are seeing sights that demand an amendment of the definition. Patriotism may also be the straw that the demented drowning man anathematizes.

The suburban town of White Plains in this State rejoices in a publication that bears the name of "Patriotic Neighbors." At its foremost the paper carries this motto or exhortation:

"Patrons of neighborhood stores, show forth your local patriotism, practical Christianity, and enlightened self-interest."

An appeal to patriotism, even if this be of the local variety, surcharged with "practical Christianity," and "enlightened self-interest," screws expectation to a high pitch. But disenchantment follows swiftly. The very front page blazons forth in fat type the following explanation:

"THOUGHT MATERIALS FOR PA-  
TRIOTIC AMERICANS."

The Department Concerns, chain system shops, and mail order houses are gradually killing off the old style local stores in city, town and country.

Twenty-five department stores in Greater New York have an aggregate of 50,000 employees.

In old times it was a lively little store that required four clerks.

It is said one Chicago mail order house, dealing mainly with farmers and small townsmen, sells \$35,000,000 worth of goods annually.

A country general store that turns over a \$25,000 stock once a year does a good business.

Just in proportion as the small merchants of the United States are pushed out of the field, the twelve billion dollars now invested in land and buildings used by village, town and city storekeepers will shrink in earning power while residential property values are certain to go down sympathetically.

This slump will cut into the incomes of at least 500,000 large and small capitalists.

The passing away of the old-fashioned mechanism of retail distribution through neighborhood stores would prove the most crushing calamity that ever befell the American people."

The old-fashioned stage-coach was wiped away by the chain system of steam railways; the old-fashioned small factory was wiped away by the large factory; the old-fashioned shoemaker was wiped away by the new-fashioned machine-run shoe shop. And so all along the line—just as is happening to the old-fashioned mechanism of retail distribution. One law underlies the evolution in all these branches. It is the law of concentrated activities. Before this law all effort at resistance is vain. The small, old-fashioned mechanism is doomed. But what about the human beings engaged in this old-fashioned mechanism? Are they also to be deluged and drowned by the flood? To judge by their intellectual level, as indicated by the above quotations, such is their fate. They seem not to be capable of leaving betwixt the old strangled wreck of small production and distribution, and swing themselves into the Socialist or Co-operative system where they would be share-holders in the National Industries. They are catching at straws—the straw of local "patriotism," when patriotism has become as broad-based as national, as production;—the straw of "practical Christianity," as though the term "practical" was at all applicable to a system that hampers the production and distribution of wealth by scattering, instead of concentrating, human energy, when by concentrating human energy the wealth producible would afford affluence to all;—the straw of "enlightened self-interest,"

as though it were the part of enlightenment to reject the grand opportunities of the new times, and nail oneself fast to the puny opportunities of old-fashioned times.

The development that "Patriotic Neighbors" is vainly taking up arms against is one big with blessings for the human race. The human race seeks to escape the animal stage of arduous toil for bare existence. The concentrated, large, new-fashioned system affords the opportunity. To-day the opportunity is at the stage of transition. Hence it is merely an opportunity, while the race remains with its nose to the grindstone. The truly patriotic and enlightened citizen of this generation is organizing himself to turn the mere opportunity into an actual reality. He is in the camp of the Socialist Labor Party whose principles are:

"The system of ownership must tally with the system of production. Where production is individual the system of ownership under which the tool of production is held will be individual.

Such was the case in old-fashioned days. Now, production is collective; many—all, must co-operate, consequently the tool of production must be common property. Co-operative labor alone is capable of yielding the amount of wealth needed for popular well-being. Popular well-being is as absent to-day as it ever was, despite modern co-operative labor. This is due to the circumstances that the tool of production has remained private property, as completely as it was at the time of old-fashioned, individual production. The owners of the tool, the capitalist class, thus can and do crush the nation."

In the work of bringing on a crushing national calamity, "Patriotic Neighbors" is giving unwilling aid. He urges on a calamity who offers senseless opposition.

## DISGRACING UNIONISM.

The Waterbury, Ct., town election should serve as a signpost of what is in store for Labor, together with its economic organization, Unionism, when the one and the other are planted upon and inspired by the absurdity of pure and simpledom—to say nothing of the corruption that breeds. At the previous town election, "Labor" came off with flying colors, to-day "Labor's" colors are in the mire. Waterbury has known no such landslide. A ticket pronouncedly anti-Union was set up by the Republican party, and the point was

under-scored by the candidate that headed the ticket. The Republican candidate for Mayor, John P. Elton, is a typical limb of the labor-fleeing capitalist class.

As secretary and treasurer of the American Brass Company, he clearly denotes the source of his living—the substance of the working class; as the owner of a racing yawl and member of all the leading clubs of his State, he as clearly tells the magnitude of the chunks of wealth that he fleeces the workingman of.

His majority is unprecedented in Waterbury—in Waterbury, an industrial town. Whence this Black Crook transformation?

With the exception of a few Socialist Labor Party men, the Labor world of Waterbury is pure and simple. As such it preaches the brotherhood of Capital and Labor; it upholds the "rights of the capitalist class"; it is a pillar of the capitalist system of production. It goes without saying that the economic laws of capitalism mock at folly. Wages go down; ill treatment increases; the conditions of Labor wax worse. And then?—Why, disorder; the disorder of the pure and simple strike follows. At such times organized Labor is placed before the public with its foot in its own mouth. It upholds capitalism, and yet rears at the inevitable results of capitalism.

On election day it votes capitalism in, and subsequently it riots against the consequences of its own act. The opportunity the country affords for a peaceful revolution it neglects, and then it turns around and convulses the community, not even with the object in view of bringing about permanent order, but with the object in view of perpetuating the disorder of capitalism. Industrial Waterbury gave "Labor" and "Unionism" a chance at the last election. What followed, much to the glee of the capitalist class, disgusted nine-tenths of the population. The result was last Tuesday's election, when the bulk of the working class, overthrew pure and simpledom from office, and did what the working class will ever do, so long as the blinkers are kept on its eyes preventing it to see its way to emancipation, flee for asylum to the order of capitalism and away from the disorder of pure and simple Unionism.

## THE CARNEGIE DISCUSSION.

In the earlier part of this year a book was published with the somewhat lengthy title, "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company. An Inside Review of Its Humble Origin and Impressive Growth."

This book created a furore. Aside from the fact that it sold for the extraordinary price of \$100 a copy, its author, James Howard Bridge, once a secretary of Andrew Carnegie, exposed the preposterous claims of Carnegie to the honor of being the foremost steel and ironmaster of this or any other age. The book went further: it not only exposed the absurd pretensions of "Canny Andy," but showed that his soubriquet was well bestowed, for the book is a record of expropriation, not only of "laurel wreaths filched from the tombs of the dead," but wealth filched from the hands of the living, by an individual who out-Machiavellies Machiavelli.

As to the method:

"Tis not for the fisher's sake that the fisherman spreads his net. 'Tis for his own. It matters not to him what method he takes, however contradictory, so the method bring him in fishes, that is, cash. Just so with this Social Democratic party through its Hanfords out West, it affects one thing; through its Boudjianoffs and Pollocks here it roes the other thing. Both sets accomplish the same aim: they bring in peesiness.

As to the method:

"Tis only brainless fish the fisherman catches. So with this Social Democratic party. None but the brainless can be taken in with Mr. Hanford's alleged "evidence." It is exactly of a par with Mr. Harriman's. Not a line of his "document" connects it with the S. L. P., has not been thoroughly refuted, is not a falsification. On the other hand, who but the brainless could be taken in with the fishy "excuses" of the Boudjianoffs and Pollocks for getting out injunctions against workingmen? The truly union-wrecking labor-fakir device is too obvious. And so this Social Democratic party fishes only for the brainless. None else suit it. It can use, only gudgeons, and for them it baits its nets and hooks.

Such peesiness may or may not prosper. If it does, can be only for a while. Needing men, and men only, for the man's work of emancipating the Working Class, the Socialist Labor Party spurns both the methods and the aims of the scoundrel pack that is sailing under the name of Socialism. The S. L. P. has but one method:—uniform everywhere, backed up by unimpeachable testimony, and relentlessly exposing the vampires of all calibres on the flank of Labor; and but one aim:—the gathering of men, robust intelligently and physically, capable of resisting imposition, and drilling them for the Social Revolution.

In order to make this clear, this quotation from the preface of the book is now appropriate:

"The Carnegie Steel Company, as will be seen from this narrative, is not the creation of any man, nor any set of men. It is a natural evolution; and the conditions of its growth are of the same general character as those of the flower in the crammed wall." Andrew Carnegie has somewhere said in effect: "Take away all our money, our great works, our mines, and coke ovens, but leave our organization, and in four years I shall have re-established myself. He might have gone a step further and eliminated himself and his organization; and in less than four years the steel industry would have recovered the loss. This is not the popular conception of industrial evolution which demands captains, corporals, and other heroes; but it accords with evolutionary conceptions in general."

What is this, if it is not essentially Socialist doctrine? Socialism declares all industry social in origin, growth and operation, and demands its social ownership, a demand perfectly in accord with the character of industry. And when the author of the history under consideration makes the statement quoted, he consciously or unconsciously (more likely the latter) demands, not the triumph of Frick over Carnegie, as has been intimated, but the triumph of Socialism over capitalism. Anyway, whether he so demands or not that is the inevitable logic of his position.

The discussion go on. Let us, in the words of Goethe, have "light, more light"—it will reveal the gangrene of civilization and compel the application of remedies to the diseased parts.

With the exception of a few Socialist Labor Party men, the Labor world of Waterbury is pure and simple. As such it preaches the brotherhood of Capital and Labor; it upholds the "rights of the capitalist class"; it is a pillar of the capitalist system of production. It goes without saying that the economic laws of capitalism mock at folly. Wages go down; ill treatment increases; the conditions of Labor wax worse. And then?—Why, disorder; the disorder of the pure and simple strike follows. At such times organized Labor is placed before the public with its foot in its own mouth. It upholds capitalism, and yet rears at the inevitable results of capitalism.

On election day it votes capitalism in, and subsequently it riots against the consequences of its own act. The opportunity the country affords for a peaceful revolution it neglects, and then it turns around and convulses the community, not even with the object in view of bringing about permanent order, but with the object in view of perpetuating the disorder of capitalism. Industrial Waterbury gave "Labor" and "Unionism" a chance at the last election. What followed, much to the glee of the capitalist class, disgusted nine-tenths of the population. The result was last Tuesday's election, when the bulk of the working class, overthrew pure and simpledom from office, and did what the working class will ever do, so long as the blinkers are kept on its eyes preventing it to see its way to emancipation, flee for asylum to the order of capitalism and away from the disorder of pure and simple Unionism.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## "BORING FROM WITHIN" VERSUS HAMMERING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the "De Leon-Harriman debate," on page 12, Comrade De Leon makes the point:

"Boring from within" was but a blind for the theory of 'dropping' the union. "Boring from within" meant to throw up the sponge, sheath the sword and become a traitor to the working class." He then cites numerous instances where the working class was flim-flammed.

In answer to that, on page 40, Harriman says: "Now look: Is it best to smash the trade unions and then go and gather up all the pieces, when they are mad, and then convince them of Socialism?"

Ever since that debate Comrade Steve Brearcliff has been testing the theories of the two men in the Plumbers' Union; but he used a hammer instead of an auger. He used it on the schemes of the fakirs for all he was worth; they would not fight back. The harder he hit the more they jolted him. They tried to cap him, plug him, wipe his joints and dam him up. They would have made him chief mogul or anything. Their bitterest complaint against him was that he would not accept office.

But they were "fakirs" by habit and instinct, and as the months rolled on both grew. I am told that it cost \$500 a month to run the union. Finally fourteen of the boys began to catch on to what that S. L. P. hammer was saying, and as the "fakirs" tried to make them pay \$11 apiece because they refused to put on exhibition on Fakir Day (Labor Day), they concluded that the time had come to put a plug in the fakirs' pipe (I leave the details for some of the plumbers to write about, which I hope they will), so when they were "pulled" off their jobs they repaired to S. L. P. headquarters, and fifteen minutes after Comrade Brearcliff called the meeting to order and asked for a motion to form a temporary organization.

A plumbers' local of the S. T. & L. A. was formed and the men had its cards in their pockets. When one member learned that the fees and dues were not a pencil and began figuring, "Why," he said, "that is just one-twentieth of what it cost in the old union."

When the bosses found that the "racket" cost them the loss of their best men they made terms with the new union and fired the members of the old one.

If Comrade Brearcliff had "bored" he would have been sat up so far as being an officer is concerned; but he would have had no influence at all, and the fakirs would have forced the whole rank and file to exhibit themselves on Fakir Day.

But by "hammering" he made the fakirs respect him, instead of being "mad" at him, at least outwardly, and enabled fourteen intelligent men to break away and join a trades union on progressive lines. That is what the S. T. & L. A. is for. You can not make a sensible man "mad" by getting him free of the fakirs. As long as he is "mad" we do not need him.

Wm. McCormick.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27, 1893.

## SECTION SALT LAKE CITY GETS BUSY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section Salt Lake City has got busy at last.

For some few years Section Salt Lake City has been in hearty cooperation with every move of the party, and we have been struggling along trying to do what

ever we could to bring to the minds of

the wage slaves of Salt Lake City the

fact that they are slaves in any meaning of the term they will put on it, and the causes of their servitude; but we have been handicapped in many ways.

While we have done considerable we have not done as much as we intend to do from now on. We are still handicapped, we expect to be; but, comrades, we of the working class are and will be ever handicapped under capitalism. But Section Salt Lake City, for one, is willing and is going to meet that handicap, to meet the many obstacles now and those that will arise, and down them.

We must have a bigger subscription list, we need the money. The party needs finances, but equally important is it that we get the money from the ranks of the uninformed, the ones who do not know why they are vassals and beggars. Comrades, we need their subscriptions for two reasons: one because we need the money; second, and of vaster importance, because we want them to be equipped, as we are equipped, with class consciousness.

Section S. L. C. has not a public speaker in its ranks. The intensity of the individual struggle makes it all the harder for us to devote the time and energy we would like to devote to the class struggle, and although we cannot get up on a soap box as we would like to do and explain the intricacies of capitalism to our fellow wage workers, we can secure subscriptions to the Weekly People, and aid the party in a way that is, I think, even more substantial.

At a meeting held the night of Oct. 10 we divided the city into districts and propose to make a house to house canvass, not wasting our time on any one who is not a wage worker, but every wage worker we can get to see, try to secure his fifty cents and subscription for the year to the Weekly. We do not

propose to argue Socialism or anything else to him, but talk the Weekly People and let him argue it out with that.

Comrade Evans offers to give a gold-headed arm and hammer button to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions in Salt Lake City in the next two months, no one with less than fifteen subscriptions to count.

I was made agent for The People, and we are going to keep a list of the names and addresses of every reader we secure, for future use.

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## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 226½ Dundas street, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this issue by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held Oct. 9, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer. The financial secretary having been out of town, the report was laid over.

Communications: From St. Louis, Mo., reporting nomination of Wm. Bilsbarrow for delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention. The time for making nominations for such delegates having expired, the secretary was instructed to prepare ballots and send them out. From Mass. S. E. C. relative to the work of the recent State conference and outlining future action in the State; also a letter ordering 136,000 copies of "The Difference." From Washington, D. C., upon work to be done there and sending for \$15 worth of prepaid subscription blocks. From Mass. S. E. C. asking for a ruling upon a question of membership, but as the constitution (Art. 2, Sec. 7) places jurisdiction in such matters within the section; the N. E. C. declined to rule. From Rockville, Conn., a letter stating that "The Providence comrades complain that the N. E. C. refused to furnish them with addresses of sections." The secretary reported to have replied that the statement, if made as reported, is without foundation as the addresses were sent after it had been ascertained that they were to be used for party purposes. From San Francisco, Cal., upon general party matters and on work for the party press. From Sierra Blanca, Tex., relative to work to be done for the press. From Santa Monica, Cal., inquiring about matters connected with The Daily People. From St. Louis, Mo., upon a number of points, ordering literature, asking about debt on Daily People funds to cover same. From Troy, N. Y., a letter dealing with much the same subject. From Denver, Colo., a general report of the work done in the State of Colorado, the several arrests of Comrade Veal and the steps taken to appeal the cases against him. From Detroit, Mich., upon general party matters and dealing with the party press. From Richmond, Va., stating that the wife of Comrade H. D. McTier, Roanoke, Va., had suddenly died. From Pawtucket, R. I., asking for re-publication of an article by H. Keiser on reconstruction of the N. E. C. which appeared some time ago. The N. E. C. can see no reason why space should be taken with such republication, but desire to call attention to the fact that the Editor of The People is the officer to whom such requests should go in the first instance. From Newark, N. J., asking for tabulation of vote on Everett proposition. From Erie, Pa., reporting active work. From Mass. S. E. C. acknowledging receipt of \$1 sent by National Secretary for A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal., as a contribution to the Carroll agitation fund.

By an oversight the reports of the vote on the Everett proposition that came in on the last day (September 12), were omitted in the last published minutes. These are: Erie County (Buffalo), N. Y., 14 against; Hoboken, N. J., 6 for, 11 against; New York, N. Y., question 1, 17 for, 236 against; question 2, 20 for, 203 against; question 3, 11 for, 258 against. Added to what has been reported before, the entire vote stands—barring the slight variations on the several questions—in favor, 113; against, 1,227. A majority having been cast against the proposition, the same is lost.

Edward C. Schmidt, Rec. Sec'y.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Illinois State Executive Committee held at East St. Louis, on Oct. 4. Comrade Veal elected chairman; Jennings, Edie, and Fennel absent and excused. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From J. M. Francis, of Duquoin, stating that he had reorganized Section Duquoin with seven members; from Organizer Section Chicago reply to inquiry made as to rejection of Fritz Kalbits by that section; from The People, an appeal to push the prepaid subscription block system—organizer was instructed to forward copy of letter to sections of State and members-at-large; report of Pierson (who was present) of having finished his work in Peoria and Springfield, stating that he had secured 37 subscriptions to The Weekly People in the former city and 40 in the latter, besides subs for the Monthly and books sold—report was accepted; from California S. E. C. requesting Pierson's services in that State this winter—organizer reported that he had answered, as per agreement between him and Pierson, that the latter would soon be ready for engagement as the weather would not permit of this activity in Illinois much longer and that he desired to continue work in a warmer climate until May 1, when he would again resume his work in Illinois. Organizer also sent similar letter to Texas. S. E. C. approved of his action, and he was empowered to continue negotiations. From Fritz Kalbits, of Chicago, "saying that he had asked to be reinstated in Section Chicago, but was rejected on the ground that he was an officer in a pure and simple union, Kalbits claiming to the contrary, that he was only a delegate to the Central Assembly; that the unions therein represented did not belong or were not affiliated with any national union; that it was an organization that permitted the discussion of politics, he having perfect liberty to talk Socialism; and that there was no salary attached to position, etc. S. E. C. ruled that it was an office, salary or no salary, and that all unions outside of the S. T. & L. A. are pure and simple unions, and that the S. L. P. cannot

permit their members to hold office in them—organizer was instructed to communicate same to Kalbits and Section Chicago.

John F. Sewer, of Jacksonville, was proposed as a member-at-large by G. Renner and accepted.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

General Fund—Balance on hand, Sept. 13, \$230. Receipts: from Section Duquoin for due stamps and by-laws, \$3; from Section Chicago for due stamps, \$1.80. Expenditures: Post office stamps, \$1. Balance on hand, \$0.19.

State Fund—Balance on hand, Sept. 13, \$5.56. Receipts: from Section Peoria, \$20; from Section Roanoke, \$1; from Section Springfield, \$9.50; from Section Madison County, \$4; from Section East St. Louis, \$2.20; from Section Belleville, \$2.50. Expenditures: railroad fare to Springfield for Poelling and Bilsbarrow, \$3; to Pierson for wages, \$40.50. Balance on hand, \$1.26.

G. A. Jennings, Rec. Sec'y.

## MISSOURI S. E. C.

Meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, Comrade Poelling in chair. Absent, Grupp and Hager, without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From National Secretary in regard to general party matters. From Organizer O. M. Howard of Kansas City, Mo., depicting conditions there. From Comrade McHugh of St. Charles, Mo., acknowledging receipt of literature and asking for information.

Report was received from State Organizers J. T. Vaughn and William Knight about conditions in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo.; meetings held, subscriptions taken and literature sold, and asking for further instructions. Secretary instructed to reply.

Bill for postage and telegram, \$2.50; ordered paid.

semi-annual report of Section St. Louis received and filed.

Motion adopted that it be the sense of the S. E. C. that we send canvassers for party press through the State for at least one month, and that matter be placed before members throughout the State, and an appeal be made to members and sympathizers for funds to carry on this work.

Financial report: Previously on hand, \$14.57; receipts, \$6; expenses, \$14; balance on hand, \$0.57.

Contributions to the State agitation fund: R. H. McHugh, St. Charles, Mo., \$5, and the following of St. Louis, Mo.: Wm. Bilsbarrow, \$2; Henry Poelling, \$2; C. Unger, \$2; W. J. Hager, \$1; J. J. Ernst, \$2; H. M. Gruber, \$2; C. E. Meier, \$1; F. Bomsitz, \$1; C. Wipperman, \$2; C. E. Hager, \$2; Morris Biell, \$1.50; John Neuman, \$1; E. C. Dieckmann, \$2; Geo. Danner, \$2; Geo. Wooley, \$2; J. F. Gruber, \$2; F. Shultz, \$2; C. Brupp, \$1; J. Shultz, \$1; T. Kancher, \$1; P. Hirzel, \$2; H. Mueller, \$1; A. Kancher, \$2, and F. Buse (a sympathizer), \$1.

We now have in the field two organizers, who will finish their work about the 15th of October. Immediately after they finish we intent to put in the field for at least four weeks a canvasser for the party press. It follows that to do this we must have funds, and we hereby call on members and sympathizers throughout the State to contribute to this fund to the best of their ability. To be of use to us all monies should be sent at once, as cold weather will set in very shortly. Action is what we want. Don't delay, but come to the front now.

H. M. Gruber, Rec. Sec.

N. B.—Since the above meeting was held the services of Comrade Pierson, who has done such excellent work in Illinois, have been secured. He will canvass the State of Missouri for about four weeks. Money is needed to defray his expenses, and we call upon all members and sympathizers throughout Missouri to send in their contributions.

Send money to E. C. Dieckmann, 20 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

## NEW CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

To the members of the S. L. P. in the State of Connecticut—the vote to elect the seat of the S. E. C. has resulted as follows:

	Hartford	Rockville	New Britain	Kensington	New Haven	Bridgeport
Hartford	—	10	10	19	—	—
N. Haven	12	12	9	—	10	7
B'port	12	12	12	—	—	—
Rockville	10	10	10	10	—	—
Kensington	—	11	11	11	—	—
Centerville*						
Milford*						
So. Norwalk*						
Adam, M.	1	—	1	—	1	1
Mooseup.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	64	62	40	11	8

\* No returns.

Accordingly the following sections will elect the new S. E. C. to wit: Hartford, New Britain, Kensington, Rockville.

On Oct. 11, the following members reported having been duly elected by their respective Sections: Hartford, Fred. Fellermann and A. Gierginsky; Rockville, E. Sherman; New Britain, Alfred Johnson; Kensington, V. Giovani.

After constituting the S. E. C. elected the following officers: Corresponding and Financial Secretary, A. Gierginsky; Treasurer, Fred. Fellermann; Recording Secretary, E. Sherman.

Take Notice.—After date send all communications and moneys intended for the S. E. C. to A. Gierginsky, 136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn., but make pay-

able all moneys—money orders and checks—to Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

Fred. Fellermann, Sec. p. t.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Westchester County Committee held its regular meeting on Sunday, Oct. 11, Comrade J. H. Sweeney presiding. Roll call showed all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Comrade Zolot of Peekskill stating that the village authorities up there are trying to prevent open-air meetings; giving the conditions of the branch, and stating that Comrade Charles Sobrowski had removed to Portchester; (Comrade Sobrowski will oblige this committee by securing a permit from the Mayor of Portchester for the meeting to be held there at the Band Stand on Saturday, Oct. 24). From Mayor Fiske of Mt. Vernon, forwarding permit for open-air meetings until November 3.

## DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

To the members and friends of the S. L. P., Comrades:

The Socialist Labor Party will this year as in the past celebrate its fall festival on Thanksgiving day at Grand Central Palace by holding a grand concert entertainment and ball. While the programme is far from being completed at this date we are able to announce that we have secured the Kaltenborn Orchestra to fill Part I. of our programme, with a promise that we will not be behind in the make-up of Part II.

The committee is endeavoring to secure the best talent obtainable for our vaudeville performances. In this we are somewhat like the proverbial Irishman "Nothing is too good for us."

As to the Kaltenborn Orchestra enough is known of this body of musicians that the mere mention of its name speaks louder than all the praise of its merits we could bestow upon it. Let it suffice to say, the Kaltenborn Orchestra will play at our concert on the afternoon of November 26 (Thanksgiving Day).

The price of admission will be as heretofore, 25 cents, with an extra dime for the man who will take care of your apparel at the wardrobe.

Who will be the first to call at the Organizer's office for tickets? Five thousand of them are waiting for you. Call at once and secure your tickets, so that he may be able to print twice 5,000 more and sell them, too!

This year, more than ever before, we have cause to rejoice. We have cause to rejoice because our course has proven a most correct one. Since we met last fall many things have occurred that have sent the labor fakirs in the pure and simple trade unions and their allies the Kangaroo Social Democratic, etc., party on the road that leads where we can meet the capitalist proper and put an end to his rule and exploitation of our class.

It is the Daily People that to-day can pin upon its breast the words "I told you so," and it is for the benefit of the Daily People that this grand celebration has been arranged.

The question is, what will you do toward making it a grand success? If you don't know we'll tell you what you ought to do.

The women's auxiliary of this committee will conduct a fair, a sort of bazaar, where many things which the members and friends of the S. L. P. will send, will be exposed for sale.

We ask you to donate whatever you can. Anything from a needle to an anchor, from a pin cushion to a beautiful hand painted or hand embroidered pillow or quilt is acceptable.

While you are carrying the platform or distributing leaflets, while you are arguing outdoors or indoors with your fellow wage slaves, trying to convince them that in Socialism lies the salvation of the nation, have your wife, your mother, your sister, your sweetheart, or any one else, if you please, make something for this fair and forward it to the organizer of Section New York, Comrade L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

The struggles that the Daily People has passed and come out of triumphant, entitle it to our most earnest support.

The Daily People is to-day holding the touch of enlightenment in the English speaking world. Without any exception there is not another paper daily or weekly or monthly in these United States to-day but what represents the interests of some individual or corporation and simply voices his or its sentiments. From abroad and at home the class conscious workers are looking toward the Daily People for guidance and inspiration, and justly enough bestow upon it its well earned title of "Teacher."

Taking in consideration all these, and many other reasons, that might be mentioned, we ask you to put your shoulder to the wheel and make this coming festival the grandest demonstration in favor of the Daily People yet held.

Sell all the tickets you can!

Send in donations.

Advertise the festival far and wide.

Entertainment Committee,

Section New York.

## CALL FOR PRESENTS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary

calls upon comrades and sympathizers

of the movement to lend their efforts to

make the Bazaar and Fair to be held in

connection with The Daily People Festi-

val on Thanksgiving Day at Grand

Central Palace, the success that it

merits.

All who wish to contribute presents

are requested to send the same to L.

Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Man-

hattan.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE!

A grand entertainment and sociable

will be given by Section Milwaukee at

the Bohemian Turner Hall Sunday, Oc-

tober 18. A good programme has been

got up and all comrades and sympa-

thizers are invited to participate in this

affair.

Committee.

## COOPER UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

The New York County Committee, Socialist Labor Party, has hired Cooper Union for Saturday, October 17, 8 p. m., for a monster mass meeting to ratify the nomination of the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

The committee having charge of the arrangements has secured the following speakers to address the meeting: James T. Hunter, candidate for Mayor; Daniel De Leon, candidate for Associate Judge Court of Appeals; James Connally and Charles H. Corrigan. Frank D. Lyon will preside.

## DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

To the members and friends of the S. L. P., Comrades:

The Socialist Labor Party